The genus *Mustela* includes the Martens and Sables, which are distinguished from the following genus by the molar formula., which is Pm -J M -J-. The same character separates them from *Galictis,* and also the generally hairy under surface of the feet. In more southern latitudes, however, the palms are sometimes naked. The nose is grooved, and the ears are short and broad. The genus is widely distributed, being common to the Old and New Worlds. In the Old World it extends from Europe to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. The largest species of the genus is the American Pekan, an animal which may be 46 inches in length, including the tail. There are two species of Sable, one European (J£ *zibellina),* the other American.

The only British species of the genus is the Pine Marten, jfeT *wiartes.* It is dark brown, with a brownish-yellow throat, and reaches a length of some 17 inches, with an eight-inch tail. It is getting rare, but is still fairly common in the Lake country. The animal is largely arboreal in habit, whence the vernacular name. It is also called Marten Cat. The allied *M.foina,* the Beech Marten, has been stated to be, but apparently is not, an inhabitant of these islands. The colour of the animal is a rich brown. It has small eyes and ears and a short tail. The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are hairy; the muzzle is naked, and has a groove as in *Cercoleptes,* etc.

The Glutton, *Gulo,* is a well-marked genus, containing but one species, which is circurnpolar in range. The dentition is Pm -f- M -J-. The ferocity but not the voracity of this animal appears to have been exaggerated. It mainly feeds on carcases, and is not really a successful hunter. As to the carcases, Olaus Magnus tells in straightforward language the way in which the animal dilates in size during a meal, and presently, after follow-ing the practice of the ancient Romans, returns to the banquet: " Creditur a natura creaturn ad ruborem hominum. qui vorando bibendoque vomunt redeuiitque ad mensam " !

This is one of the few land animals -which ranges completely round the pole. There is no difference to be noted between the Old-World and the New-World specimens. It is now

an entirely northern form, but in Pleistocene times it reached as far south as this country. The fossil species seems to be *Gfulv luseus,* and to be quite indistinguishable from, the living forms.

^, the genus which embraces the Weasel tribe, contains